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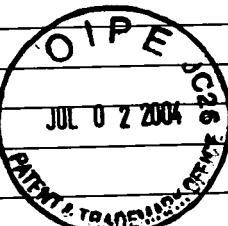
Application Number 10/743,644

Filing Date 12/22/2003

First Named Inventor Rodriguez

Art Unit Not Yet Assigned

Examiner Name Not Yet Assigned



Total Number of Pages in This Submission

40

Attorney Docket Number 0110-0001

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

Fee Transmittal Form
 Fee Attached
 Amendment/Reply
 After Final
 Affidavits/declaration(s)
 Extension of Time Request
 Express Abandonment Request
 Information Disclosure Statement
 Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
 Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
 Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53

Drawing(s)
 Licensing-related Papers
 Petition
 Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
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After Allowance communication to Technology Center (TC)
 Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
 Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
 Proprietary Information
 Status Letter
 Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
 * Response To Communication Regarding Petition for Retroactive License

Remarks

Additional materials:

- (1) Copy of Mexican Patent Application PA/a/2003/005992;
- (2) Copy of English Translation of Mexican Patent Application PA/a/2003/005992;
- (3) Declaration of Mr. Ricardo Rodriguez;
- (4) Declaration of Mr. John J. Oskorep; and
- (5) Declaration of Mr. Arturo Bustamante.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm or Individual name	John J. Oskorep, Esq.
Signature	
Date	29 June 2004

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below.

Typed or printed name	John J. Oskorep, Esq.
Signature	
Date	29 June 2004

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)
RODRIGUEZ) *Group No.:* N/A
Serial No.: 10/743,644) *Examiner:* N/A
Filing Date: 12/22/2003) *Docket No.:* 0110-0001

Entitled:

**"CORDLESS TELEPHONE-TO-SOUND CARD INTERFACE ADAPTER
HAVING A HYBRID TRANSFORMER CIRCUIT"**

MAIL STOP PETITION
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

**RESPONSE TO COMMUNICATION REGARDING PETITION
FOR RETROACTIVE LICENSE UNDER 37 CFR SECT. 5.25**

The Applicant respectively submits this paper in response to the Communication from the USPTO mailed on 24 May 2004 regarding the Petition For Retroactive License Under 37 CFR Sect. 5.25 filed on 21 April 2004 for the above-referenced patent application.

**RESPONSE TO COMMUNICATION REGARDING PETITION
FOR RETROACTIVE LICENSE UNDER 37 CFR SECT. 5.25**

The Applicant submits this paper in response to the Communication from the USPTO mailed on 24 May 2004 regarding the Petition For Retroactive License Under 37 CFR Sect. 5.25 for U.S. patent application entitled "CORDLESS TELEPHONE-TO-SOUND CARD INTERFACE ADAPTER HAVING A HYBRID TRANSFORMER CIRCUIT" (Inventor Luis Ricardo Rodriguez) having U.S. Serial No. 10/743,644 and a filing date of December 22, 2003.

In the Communication, it was indicated that the Petition was denied as not meeting the requirements of 37 CFR 5.25 (1) (2) and (3)(ii-iii).

In response, the Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Petition. The requirements for a retroactive license have indeed been met and further support is provided herewith. Upon reconsideration, the Applicant respectfully submits that the Petition should be granted for the following reasons.

As indicated in the communication, 37 CFR 5.25(a) requires the following:

1. A listing of each of the foreign countries in which the unlicensed patent application material was filed;
2. The dates on which the material was filed in each country;
3. A verified statement (oath or declaration) containing:
 - i. An averment that the subject matter in question was not under a secrecy order at the time it was filed abroad, and that it is not currently under a secrecy order;
 - ii. A showing that the license has been diligently sought after discovery of the proscribed foreign filing;
 - iii. An explanation of why the material was filed abroad through error and without deceptive intent without the required license under Sect. 5.11 first having been obtained; and
4. The required fee (Sect. 1.17(h)).

The Communication indicated that the petition was denied due to the following specific objections: (1) a listing of each foreign country and associated filing dates was not included; (2) a copy of the application in English was not included; and (3) the evidence provided to conclude that the material was filed abroad through error and without deceptive intent was insufficient.

Response to Objection (1). In response to (1) above, the Applicant respectfully submits that the Petition did indeed provide a listing of each of the foreign countries in which the unlicensed patent application was filed and the dates on which the material was filed in each country. That listing was provided in the Petition on page 2, paragraph 2. It is a possibility that this information was overlooked. There is only one foreign country for which a patent filing was made: Mexico. The Applicant provides this information again below in a more formal manner:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Application Title</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>
Mexico	PA/a/2003/005992	Device Allowing Connection of Wireless Telephone to Computer for Internet Telephony	2 July 2003

Thus, objection (1) should now be overcome.

Response to Objection (2). In response to (2) above, the Applicant respectfully submits that a copy of the patent application in English was indeed provided with the Petition. It is a possibility that the material was also overlooked or lost. In any case, the Applicant again submits copies of the Mexican patent application herewith in both Spanish and English (translation of the Mexican patent application). Thus, objection (2) should now be overcome.

Response to Objection (3). In objection (3) above, it was indicated specifically in the Communication that the Petition “fails in that it lacks sufficient evidence to conclude that the material was filed abroad through error and without deceptive intent. Sufficient evidence would include a verified statement or statements by the person or persons (in the instant case British [sic] counsel) who had knowledge and made the actual decision to file. Such a statement should reference the error of not obtaining a foreign license. Statements of error must be supported by fact. They should not be merely conclusionary but must include how and why the error occurred.”

In response to objection (3) above, the Applicant had indeed submitted a verified statement by the inventor Mr. Rodriguez who had knowledge and played a part in the actual decision to file. See e.g. page 1 at lines 12-14 of the Declaration of Luis Ricardo Rodriguez. This Declaration does indeed reference the error of not obtaining the foreign license. See e.g. page 1 at lines 12-14, page 2 at lines 6-8, and page 3 at lines 4-5. This Declaration is also supported by fact and includes how and why the error occurred. See e.g. page 2 at lines 8-20, and page 3 at lines 4-5. In addition, the Applicant had also submitted a Declaration from Mr. Rodriguez’s patent attorney, John J. Oskorep, the undersigned, who confirms Mr. Rodriguez’s actions and intent. The Applicant submits copies of these Declarations again in the event they were misplaced or overlooked.

In addition, the Applicant submits herewith an additional Declaration of Mr. Arturo Bustamante. Mr. Bustamante was the Mexican agent who prepared and filed the Mexican patent application for Mr. Rodriguez. Along with Mr. Rodriguez, Mr. Bustamante filed the subject matter abroad through error and without deceptive intent. Reviewing his Declaration, Mr. Bustamante had direct knowledge and played a part in the actual decision to file. See e.g. page 1 at lines 2-5. This statement does indeed reference the error of not obtaining the foreign license. See e.g. page 1 at lines 10-19 through page 2 at lines 1-3, as well as page 2 at lines 6-7. Mr. Bustamante’s statement is also indeed supported by fact and includes how and why the error occurred. See e.g.

page 1 at lines 8-13, page 1 at lines 15-19, page 2 at lines 2-5, and page 2 at lines 6-7. Thus, objection (3) should now be overcome.

Final Comments. The Applicant again respectfully requests reconsideration of the Petition. All requirements have been met and further support is provided herewith. The specific concerns regarding (1), (2), and (3) above have been overcome. For the reasons provided herein, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Petition be granted.

Note that we continue to be diligent in the pursuit of the retroactive license. I personally became aware of this issue during the week of March 22 – 26th 2004 and I diligently took steps during the subsequent weeks to produce and file the initial Petition. I continue with my diligence by filing this Response within the specified timeframe in the Communication.

Thank you. Please feel free to contact the undersigned for any reason if it would expedite the handling of this matter.

Date: 29 June 2004

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Telephone: (312) 222-1860 Fax: (312) 214-6303

Attachments:

- (1) Copy of Mexican patent application;
- (2) Copy of English translation of Mexican patent application;
- (3) Copy of Declaration of Luis Ricardo Rodriguez;
- (4) Copy of Declaration of John J. Oskorep; and
- (5) Copy of Declaration of Mr. Arturo Bustamante.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN J. OSKOREP
Reg. No. 41,234



Solicitud de Patente
 Solicitud de Registro de Modelo de Utilidad
 Solicitud de Registro de Diseño Industrial
 Modelo Industrial Dibujo Industrial

Uso exclusivo Delegaciones y
Subdelegaciones de la Secretaría de
Economía y Oficinas Regionales de
IMPI.

Sello

Folio de entrada

Fecha y hora de recepción

Antes de llenar la forma lea las consideraciones generales al reverso

INSTITUTO MEXICANO DE
LA PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL
Dirección Divisional de Patentes

Expediente: PA/a/2003/005992
 Fecha: 2/JUL/2003 Hora: 11:43
 Folio: PA/E/2003/025784

985230



PA/E/2003/025784

DATOS DEL (DE LOS) SOLICITANTE(S)

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 El solicitante es el inventor El solicitante es el causahabiente

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 Samia Esther Jalife Villalon
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16) Personas Autorizadas para oír y recibir notificaciones:

17) Denominación o Título de la Invención:

Adaptador de Telefonía Internet Inalámbrico

uso exclusivo del IMPI

18) Fecha de divulgación previa

19) Clasificación Internacional

21) Fecha de presentación

20) Divisional de la solicitud

Dia Mes Año

Número

Figura jurídica

Fecha de presentación

22) Prioridad Reclamada:

País

Dia Mes Año

No. de serie

2) Nacionalidad (es): Mexicana

3) Domicilio; calle, número, colonia y código postal: ... Sterling Circle Apt 102, Wheaton Illinois, 60187 E.U.A.

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11) Nombre (s): Arturo Bustamante Loranca, Rafael J. Mendoza Ruiz, Fernando Rodriguez de la Garza, ✓ 12) R G P:
Samia Esther Jalife Villalon

13) Domicilio; calle, número, colonia y código postal: Montes Urales 470 Primer Piso Col. Lomas de Chapultepec C.P. 11000

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20) Divisional de la solicitud

Número

Figura jurídica

Fecha de presentación

No. de serie

22) Prioridad Reclamada:

País

Dia Mes Año

No. Hojas

X	1
X	8
X	3
X	1
1	2

Comprobante de pago de la tarifa
Descripción y reivindicación (es) de la invención
Dibujo (s) en su caso
Resumen de la descripción de la invención
Documento que acredita la personalidad del apoderado

No. Hojas

Documento de cesión de derechos
Constancia de depósito de material biológico
Documento (s) comprobatorio(s) de divulgación previa
Documento (s) de prioridad
Traducción
TOTAL DE HOJAS

Observaciones:

Bajo protesta de decir verdad, manifiesto que los datos asentados en esta solicitud son ciertos.

ARTURO BUSTAMANTE LORANCA

Nombre y firma del solicitante o su apoderado

MEXICO, D.F. a 2 de Julio de 2003

Lugar y fecha

IMPL000-001



México, D.F., 2 de Julio del 2003

Solicitud No. _____ Inicial ()

Bajo protesta de decir la verdad declaro con respecto al beneficio en las disposiciones Generales cláusula Cuarta (fracción III) de la tarifa por los servicios que presta es H. Instituto, de encontrarme en el supuesto abajo señalado, por lo que solicito el 50% de descuento de la tarifa establecida para el Artículo 1 A.

Hago la presente declaración en cumplimiento de dicho artículo, según el acuerdo por el que se da a conocer la tarifa por los Servicios que presenta el Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Industrial, publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Fracción con fecha 15 de marzo de 2002.

Marque con una (X)

Inventos o persona física

Micro o pequeña industrial

Instituciones de educación superior
públicas o privadas

Instituciones de Investigación Científica y
Tecnológica del Sector Público

ATENTAMENTE,

Nombre: Arturo Bustamante Loranca

Firma: Arturo Bla

SOLICITANTE ()

APODERADO (X)

PODER

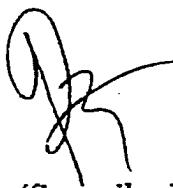
SRES.: ARTURO BUSTAMANTE LORANCA, RAFAEL J. MENDOZA RUIZ,
FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ DE LA GARZA, SAMIA ESTHER JALIFE VILLALON

Caballeros:

Por medio de la presente confiero a ustedes poder general para pleitos y cobranzas y para actos de administración, para ejercerlo conjunta o separadamente, en términos del primero y segundo párrafos del artículo dos mil quinientos cincuenta y cuatro del Código Civil Federal, con todos los poderes especiales y generales que requieran de cláusula especial de conformidad con el artículo dos mil quinientos ochenta y siete del mismo ordenamiento y de sus correlativos a los artículos dos mil quinientos cincuenta y cuatro y dos mil quinientos ochenta y siete que sean aplicables en todos los Estados de la República Mexicana.

Sin limitar la generalidad de lo anterior, el poder antes mencionado podrá ser ejercitado ante toda clase de personas físicas y autoridades, ya sean federales, estatales, o municipales; organismos descentralizados o de participación estatal mayoritaria, así como ante autoridades administrativas, militares, laborales y judiciales. Sin limitar la generalidad de lo anterior, este poder otorga facultades específicas a mis representantes arriba descritos, para presentar y llevar todos los procedimientos necesarios para la obtención, registro y publicación de mis patentes, modelos de utilidad, marcas, nombres comerciales, avisos comerciales, diseños y modelos industriales, derechos de autor y reservas; la inscripción de cesiones de derechos en mi favor; renovaciones normales y especiales de mis registros; comprobación de uso o explotación de mis marcas, patentes y otros de derechos de propiedad industrial e intelectual; exámenes de novedad; pago de impuestos y derechos.

Este poder es otorgado el 13 de Junio de 2003, en la Ciudad de México, D.F.



(firma ilegible)

Por:

L. Ricardo Rodríguez de la Garza
10 Sterling Circle, Apt 102

Blanca E. Hefferan de Rodriguez

(firma ilegible)

(Testigo)

Nombre: Blanca E. Hefferan de Rodríguez
Domicilio: Av. México No. 1256, Casa 120
Col. Santa Teresa,
Del. Magdalena Contreras,
México, D.F. 10710

[Signature]

(firma ilegible)

(Testigo)

Nombre: Mónica Rodríguez Hefferan
Domicilio: Av. México No. 1256, Casa 120
Col. Santa Teresa,
Del. Magdalena Contreras,
México, D.F. 10710

Nota: Este poder debe contener el nombre completo y domicilio completo de los testigos.

Descripción.

Un factor determinante para el bajo uso de telefonía por Internet ha sido la baja calidad de voz. Sin embargo, en los últimos dos años se han realizado grandes avances en esta área, los cuales han motivado a cualquier usuario de Internet a tomar ventaja del uso de este servicio, en especial personas o compañías con presupuestos limitados para poder realizar llamadas de larga distancia internacional, representando en ahorros hasta en un 70% con respecto al sistema tradicional de llamadas, además de las tarifas relativamente bajas que ofrecen los proveedores de Internet y telefonía tradicional de llamadas locales.

Considerando lo anteriormente descrito, he desarrollado un dispositivo que permitirá a los suscriptores del Internet, establecer llamadas telefónicas de PC a teléfono y conversaciones de voz de PC a PC mediante sistemas de mensaje instantáneo sobre el mismo medio de comunicación utilizando su computadora personal y cualquier teléfono inalámbrico analógico estándar que posean los usuarios en su casa u oficina, liberándolos de estar totalmente estáticos enfrente de la computadora y proporcionándoles movilidad mientras hablan en cualquier lugar de su casa.

Actualmente, existen en el mercado de los Estados Unidos dos dispositivos con la misma idea básica del adaptador de telefonía Internet inalámbrico, -- Phonebridge y ChatBridge -- a diferencia de que uno de ellos (*ChatBridge*) utiliza una interface USB, un procesador digital de señales y software sofisticado para emular esta aplicación en la computadora para cancelar el eco generado durante la conversación de voz, por lo que no requiere de la tarjeta de sonido para realizar la comunicación de voz. El segundo dispositivo electrónico (*Phonebridge*) al igual que el Atii, requiere que la computadora este equipada con tarjeta de sonido para establecer la comunicación de voz pero requiere de electrónica y software sofisticado para su operación.

El Atii es un dispositivo eléctrico que utiliza componentes totalmente pasivos para realizar su operación, lo cual lo hace mas atractivo en precio y tiene menos riesgos por descargas eléctricas. Básicamente consiste de

transformadores con múltiples bobinados y una red de balance de impedancias formada por resistencias y capacitores de propósito especial, lo cual permite el acoplamiento de impedancias entre la tarjeta de sonido de la computadora (10Kohms de la impedancia a la salida de las bocinas y 600 ohms de la impedancia de entrada del micrófono) y el teléfono inalámbrico (típicamente con una impedancia de salida de 450 ohms) minimizando y cancelando de esta manera el eco de la voz generado durante la conversación telefónica por el Internet.

10 El adaptador de telefonía Internet inalámbrico es un dispositivo eléctrico diseñado para operar con cualquier computadora personal que esté equipada con una tarjeta de sonido y cualquier teléfono inalámbrico analógico existente en el mercado. Este, consiste de un sistema híbrido construido por 2 transformadores híbridos con múltiples bobinados de 600 ohms y una red de 15 balance de impedancias compuesta por un resistor (*resistor de precisión*) y un capacitor (opcional) de propósito especial, lo cual permite conectar con un jack RCA compuesto, la salida de la bocina, considerándose ésta la señal recibida (Rx), así como también el micrófono, considerándose éste la señal transmitida (Tx) a través de la tarjeta de sonido de la computadora. De igual manera, el 20 sistema híbrido permite conectar el teléfono analógico inalámbrico para establecer la conversación de voz por la red del Internet con toda movilidad.

Operando a través de acoplamiento electromagnético como cualquier otro transformador, la función primordial del sistema híbrido es la de realizar la 25 conversión de 2-alambres que utiliza el teléfono inalámbrico, a 4-alambres que utiliza la tarjeta de sonido, separando de esta manera la voz transmitida de la recibida sin generar eco de la voz hacia el origen.

Como se puede ver en la figura 1 y asumiendo un cambio de corriente en el 30 embobinado A, se producirá un cambio en el campo magnético producido por el mismo, el cual a la vez produce un cambio en voltaje en el embobinado C en el

5 mismo núcleo del transformador. Cuando el embobinado C es conectado a algún circuito, cambios de voltaje inyectados por dicho circuito generarán un cambio en el flujo de corriente. Por lo tanto, el patrón del cambio de corriente o forma de onda del embobinado primario, es reproducido en el embobinado secundario del transformador sin tener que estar conectados físicamente ambos circuitos. La razón del voltaje de entrada con respecto al voltaje de salida y de la corriente de entrada con respecto a la corriente de salida depende de la razón del número de vueltas en el embobinado secundario del transformador, lo cual permitirá a la vez, igualar la impedancia entre circuitos 10 acoplados (*tarjeta de sonido con el teléfono inalámbrico*) como $N^2 \times Z_p$, donde N es la razón de vueltas del embobinado secundario respecto al embobinado primario del transformador, y Z_p es la impedancia del embobinado primario. El acoplamiento de impedancias es importante en circuitos para reducir la pérdida de potencia y reflexión de señales transmitidas.

15 20 25 30 En la figura 1, se asume una señal de voz proveniente de la tarjeta de sonido (bocina) la cual es aplicada a las terminales 1 y 6 del transformador "A" para después ser acoplada inductivamente a los embobinados C y D del mismo debido al flujo de corriente a través de los embobinados A y B. El voltaje inducido en el embobinado D, causa un flujo de corriente a través del circuito de 2-alambres conectado a las terminales 7 y 12 del sistema híbrido, para luego ser transmitido más adelante. Esta misma corriente también fluye a través del embobinado F el cual causa un voltaje de inducción en el embobinado H. De igual manera, el voltaje de la señal de voz inducido en el embobinado C, causa un flujo de corriente a través de la red de balance y el embobinado E. La impedancia Z_B de la red de balance es ajustada con precisión para igualar a la impedancia del teléfono inalámbrico Z_L obteniéndose como resultado cero regreso de la señal transmitida hacia su origen. Puesto que Z_B iguala a Z_L , el número de vueltas en el embobinado C y D son iguales y el número de vueltas en los embobinados E y F también son iguales, el mismo flujo de corriente existe en circuitos de los embobinados C y E y D y F, obteniendo

como resultado, el mismo voltaje inducido en los bobinados G y H (también, con el mismo número de vueltas cada uno de ellos).

Los bobinados C y E tienen sus conexiones invertidas de las conexiones de los bobinados D y F, por lo que el voltaje inducido en bobinado G es también opuesto en fase al voltaje inducido en el bobinado H oponiéndose al mismo y teniendo como resultado su cancelación de ambos. Por lo tanto, la señal del transmisor que aparece en las terminales 1 y 6 del transformador "B" (en este caso las terminales que conectan con el micrófono de la tarjeta de sonido), es transmitida a las terminales 7 y 12 pero sin aparecer en las terminales 1 y 6 del transformador "A" que conectan con el receptor – por lo que el nivel de la señal transmitida en las terminales 7 y 12 (las cuales conectan al teléfono inalámbrico) es solo la mitad del nivel de la señal de entrada en las terminales 1 y 6 del transformador "A" debido a que la otra mitad de la señal es disipada en la red de balance.

Un efecto similar ocurre cuando la señal de voz transmitida en las terminales 7 y 12 (circuito de 2 alambres) del sistema híbrido; es decir, las terminales que portan la señal proveniente del teléfono inalámbrico. La corriente en los bobinados D y F, induce un voltaje en los bobinados B y H. El voltaje en H origina un flujo de corriente a través del circuito receptor – bobinado G y bobinado H – y la misma corriente que fluye por H fluye por bobinado G, induciendo un voltaje en el bobinado E, causando un flujo de corriente en la red de balance. Esta corriente también fluye a través del bobinado C e induce un voltaje en el bobinado A, el cual está 180 grados fuera de fase con respecto al voltaje inducido en bobinado B a causa del flujo de corriente en el bobinado D. Como ya se mencionó anteriormente, esto es debido a las conexiones invertidas de los bobinados C y E. Por lo tanto, los voltajes del bobinado A y B son opuestos y se cancelan el uno al otro. Ninguna de las señales que se generan en las terminales 7 y 12 provenientes del teléfono

"del transformador híbrido"

inalámbrico, aparecerán en las terminales 1 y 6; es decir, en las terminales del transmisor (Tx) de la tarjeta de sonido (salida de la bocina).

Lo anteriormente descrito nos enseña que la parte medular del sistema híbrido, 5 son los múltiples devanados o embobinados de que constan los transformadores, donde por acoplamiento electromagnético, las señales de voz son trasferidas entre los ^{mismos} embobinados y donde resulten acoplamientos con campos electromagnéticos opuestos, ocurrirá cancelación de las mismas. Es decir, utilizando este principio básico de la ley de electromagnetismo (campos electromagnéticos iguales pero opuestos en fase) podremos cancelar el eco de 10 la voz generado al transmitir 2 conversaciones completas simultáneamente. Por lo tanto, 2 señales de corriente alterna superpuestas pueden ser transmitidas por un mismo par de alambres y recuperadas en forma individual sin interferir una con la otra utilizando técnicas adecuadas con sistema híbridos y redes de 15 balance de impedancias.

Existen 2 configuraciones del Atii en las cuales se utilizan diferentes tipos de transformadores híbridos para su funcionamiento y con la misma finalidad. La primera, como se muestra en la figura 1, utiliza transformadores tipo SPT-180 de núcleo grande, y la segunda configuración, como se muestra en la figura 2, 20 utiliza transformadores tipo SPT-060 de núcleo pequeño. Aunque sus dimensiones físicas de ambos transformadores son significativamente diferentes, su comportamiento y desempeño para éste propósito es muy similar y aunque también el número de embobinados (devanados) de la segunda 25 configuración difiere por dos (uno en parte transmisora Tx y otro en la parte receptora Rx), el razonamiento de la explicación anteriormente descrita es aquí también válido. Sin embargo, se consideró mas apropiado y completo el realizar la descripción del invento utilizando la primera configuración del circuito eléctrico (figura 1).

Para efectos de producción masiva del Atti, se ha considerado apropiado utilizar una configuración con transformadores híbridos SPT-060, debido al gran impacto en ahorro económico que esto representa para su fabricación con respecto al uso de los transformadores SPT-180.

5

Las figura 2 muestra el diagrama eléctrico del sistema híbrido del Atti.

De la figura 3, si se asume $V_1 = V_{Tx}$, si $Z_B = Z_L$, entonces $V_{Rx} = V_2/2$

10 La reflexión de señales es reducida mejorando la separación de las mismas entre el transmisor y el receptor en el circuito de 4 alambres. El balance del híbrido es logrado sustrayendo el balance de la Fuerza Magneto-Magnética (MMF) de la corriente MMF de la línea (bocina) en el transformador A. La corriente de la señal recibida podrá ser atenuada a cero amperes, si se logra igualar el flujo de corriente generado por el transmisor (corriente proveniente de la bocina) con los circuitos de balance. De la misma manera, la simetría de las señales transmitidas y recibidas es mejorada al igualar cuidadosamente la impedancia Z_B de la red de balance con la impedancia del teléfono inalámbrico Z_L para todas las frecuencias de interés transmitidas, al igual que utilizando 15 técnicas de construcción bifilar en los embobinados (extrema precisión en la razón de vueltas de devanados durante la fabricación de los transformadores) de 20 los transformadores.

25 Si los embobinados del transformador son considerados con relaciones 1:1:1, entonces la siguiente ecuación podrá ser descrita:

$$V_{Rx}/V_{Tx} = Z_{Rx}(Z_L - Z_B) / [Z_B Z_L + Z_{Rx} Z_B + Z_{Rx} Z_L]$$

30 La terminación de impedancia entre la tarjeta de sonido y el teléfono inalámbrico es provista por el acoplamiento del sistema híbrido en cada lado de la transmisión / recepción. Las fugas e inductancias por los núcleos de los

transformadores y por las capacitancias entre embobinados, resultarán en reflexión de señales en frecuencias donde sus impedancias son significativas. Si estos efectos son despreciados y la razón de los embobinados se asumen ser iguales, la terminación de impedancias del circuito sera dada por la siguiente

5 ecuación:

$$Z_L = [Z_B(Z_{Rx} + Z_{Tx}) + 4Z_{Rx}Z_{Tx}] / [Z_B + Z_{Rx} + Z_{Tx}]$$

Reivindicaciones

1.- Un dispositivo eléctrico que permite conectar cualquier teléfono inalámbrico analógico estándar a la computadora mientras un usuario haya establecido una sesión de conversación de voz tipo PC a PC ó PC a teléfono a través del Internet, permitiéndole a la vez movilidad mientras habla.

2.- Un dispositivo eléctrico como el descrito en la reivindicación 1 caracterizado por un sistema híbrido construido por 2 transformadores híbridos con múltiples embobinados de 600 ohms y una red de balance de impedancias compuesta por un resistor (*resistor de precisión*) y un capacitor (opcional) de propósito especial, lo cual permite conectar con un jack RCA compuesto, la salida de la bocina, considerándose ésta la señal recibida (Rx), así como también el micrófono, considerándose éste la señal transmitida (Tx) a través de la tarjeta de sonido de la computadora

3.- Un dispositivo como el descrito en la reivindicación número 1 caracterizado por utilizar una configuración con transformadores híbridos SPT-060 como se establece en la figura 3.

4.- Un dispositivo como el descrito en la reinvicación número 1, caracterizado por utilizar en su construcción 100% componentes pasivos y no requiere de software sofisticado para su funcionamiento y la eliminación del eco de la voz mientras se realiza una conversación telefónica por la red del internet.

5.- Un dispositivo como el descrito en la reivindicación número 1, caracterizado por conectarse directamente a la tarjeta de sonido de cualquier computadora personal y esta preparado para funcionar con cualquier teléfono inalámbrico analógico estándar.

Resumen de la Invención

El adaptador de telefonía Internet inalámbrico es un dispositivo eléctrico que permite conectar cualquier teléfono inalámbrico analógico estándar a la 5 computadora mientras un usuario haya establecido una sesión de conversación de voz tipo PC a PC ó PC a teléfono a través del Internet, permitiéndole a la vez movilidad mientras habla.

El dispositivo consiste de un sistema híbrido cuya función primordial es hacer la 10 interface del circuito de 2-alambres del teléfono inalámbrico con el circuito de 4-alambres de la tarjeta de la computadora (*2 alambres de la bocina y 2 alambres del micrófono*) minimizando y cancelando el eco de voz que pudiera generarse por desacoplo de impedancias entre los 2 medios y/o por fuga de la señal al ser 15 transmitida y recibida en el mismo par de alambres telefónicos del aparato telefónico inalámbrico mientras se esté realizando la conversación de voz por el Internet.

Figura 1

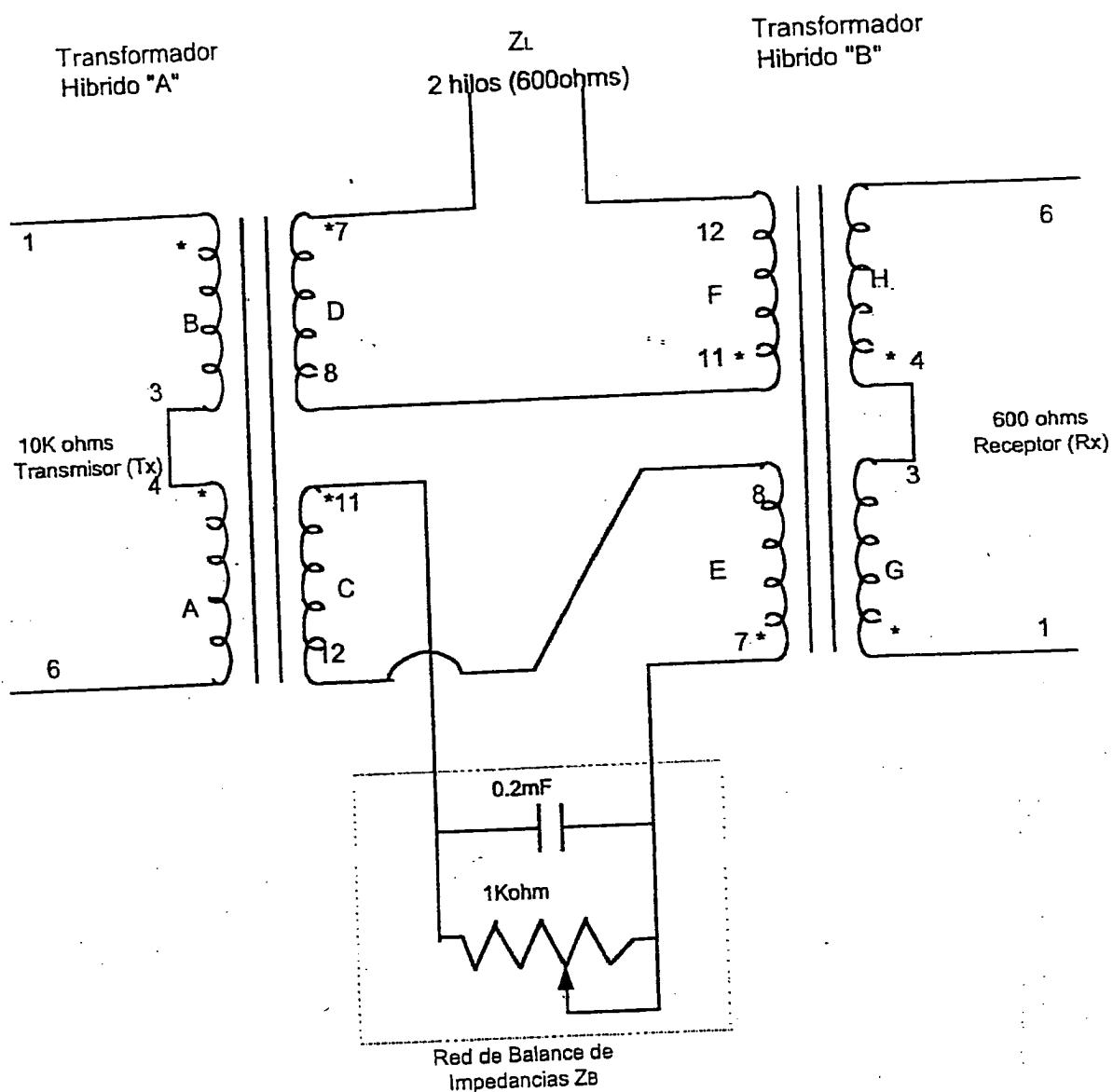


Figura 2

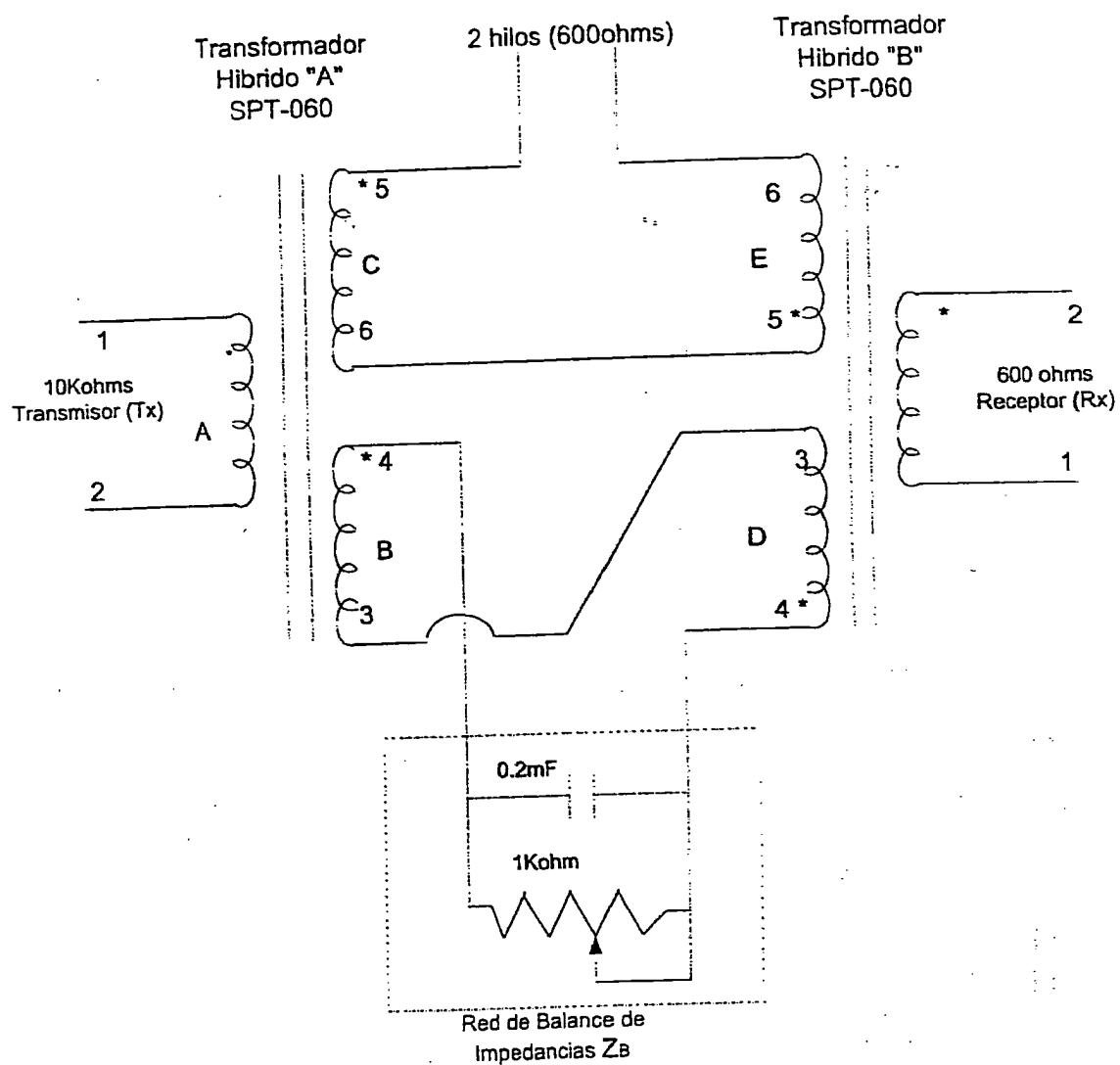
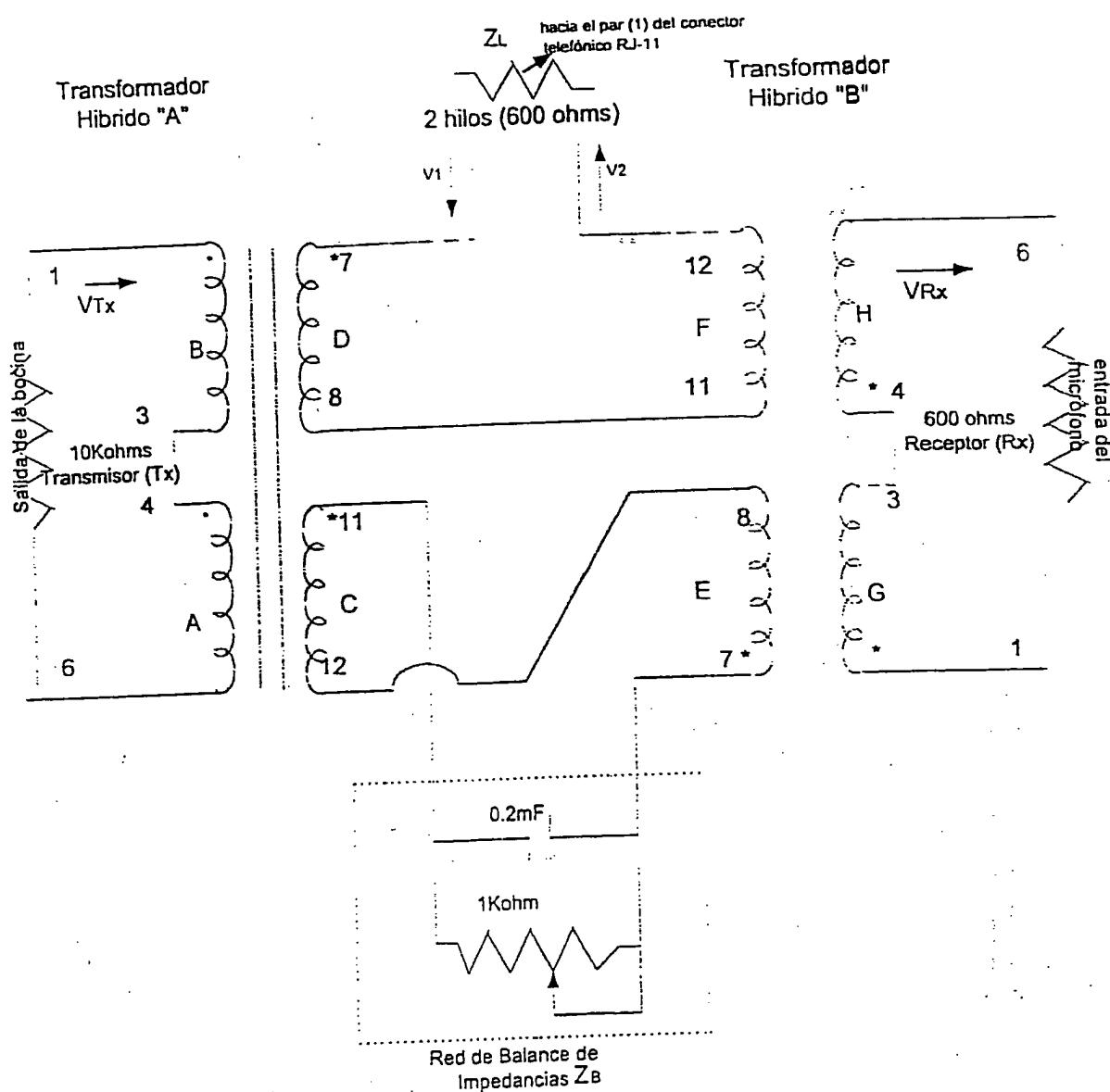


Figura 3





RALPH
McElroy Translation
CoMPANY

October 21, 2003

Re: 6545-95229

To Whom It May Concern:

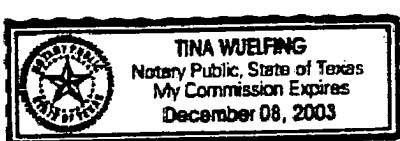
This is to certify that a professional translator on our staff who is skilled in the Spanish language translated the enclosed device allowing connection of wireless telephone to computer for Internet telephony from Spanish into English.

We certify that the attached English translation conforms essentially to the original Spanish language.

K Vitray

Kim Vitray
Operations Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, 2003.



Tina Wuelfing

Tina Wuelfing
Notary Public

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[Device allowing connection of wireless telephone to computer for Internet telephony]

Job No.: 6545-95229
Translated from Spanish by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company
910 West Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701 USA

Description

A determining factor in the low rate of use of Internet telephony has been poor voice quality. Nevertheless, in the last two years major progress has been made in this area, which has motivated any Internet user, especially people or companies with limited budgets for international long-distance calls, to take advantage of this service, representing savings of up to 70% over the traditional calling system, in addition to the relatively low rates offered by Internet providers and traditional local-call telephony.

Considering what has been described above, I have developed a device that will allow Internet subscribers to establish PC-to-telephone calls and PC-to-PC voice conversations by means of instant messaging systems over the same communications medium, using their personal computers and any standard analog wireless telephone that users have at home or in the office, freeing them from sitting idly in front of the computer and offering mobility while they talk anywhere in their homes.

Currently, there are two devices on the U.S. market—Phonebridge and ChatBridge—with the same basic idea of the wireless Internet telephony adapter, the difference being that one of them (ChatBridge) uses a USB interface, a digital signal processor, and sophisticated software to emulate this application on the computer to cancel out the echo generated during voice conversation, so that the sound card is not needed for voice communication. For the second electronic device (Phonebridge), like Atii, the computer must be equipped with a sound card to establish voice communication, but sophisticated electronics and software are required for its operation.

Atii is an electrical device that uses totally passive components for its operation, which makes it more affordable and leads to fewer risks of electrical discharges. Basically, it consists of multicoil transformers and an impedance balancing network formed by special-purpose resistors and capacitors, which permits the impedances coupling between the computer sound card ($10\text{ k}\Omega$ of impedance at the speaker output and $600\text{ }\Omega$ of impedance of the microphone input) and the wireless telephone (typically with an output impedance of $450\text{ }\Omega$), thereby minimizing and canceling out the voice echo generated during telephone conversation over the Internet.

The wireless Internet telephony adapter is an electrical device designed to operate with any personal computer equipped with a sound card and any analog wireless telephone on the market. It consists of a hybrid system made of 2 hybrid transformers with multiple $600\text{ }\Omega$ coils and an impedance balancing network consisting of a resistor (precision resistor) and a special-purpose capacitor (optional), which makes it possible to connect the speaker output, which is considered the received signal (Rx), as well as the microphone, which is considered the signal transmitted (Tx) through the computer's sound card, with an RCA compound jack.

Likewise, the hybrid system allows connection of the wireless analog telephone to establish voice conversation over the Internet with complete mobility.

The primary function of the hybrid system, which operates through electromagnetic coupling like any other transformer, is to effect the conversion from 2 wires, which the wireless telephone uses, to 4 wires, which the sound card uses, thereby separating the transmitted voice from the received voice without generating a voice echo toward the origin.

As can be seen in Figure 1, and assuming a change of current in coil A, a change will be produced in the magnetic field produced by the same coil, which, in turn, produces a change of voltage in coil C on the same transformer core. When coil C is connected to a circuit, changes of voltage injected by said circuit will generate a change in current flow. Therefore, the pattern of change of current or waveform of the primary coil is reproduced in the transformer's secondary coil without both circuits having to be physically connected. The ratio of incoming voltage to outgoing voltage and of incoming current to outgoing current depends on the ratio of the number of secondary coil turns of the transformer, which will in turn make it possible to equalize the impedance between coupled circuits (sound card with wireless telephone) as $N_2 \times Z_p$, where N is the ratio of secondary primary coil turns of the transformer and Z_p is the impedance of the primary coil. Impedance coupling is important in circuits to reduce loss of power and reflection of transmitted signals.

In Figure 1, a voice signal is assumed coming from the sound card (speaker) that is applied to terminals 1 and 6 of transformer A, next to be coupled inductively to its coils C and D owing to the flow of current through coils A and B. The voltage induced in coil D causes current to flow through the 2-wire circuit connected to terminals 7 and 12 of the hybrid system, to be transmitted farther on next. This same current also flows through coil F, which causes an induced voltage in coil H. Likewise, the voltage of the voice signal induced in coil C causes current to flow through the balance network and coil E. Impedance Z_B of the balance network is adjusted with precision to equalize the impedance from wireless telephone Z_L , thereby obtaining zero return of the transmitted signal toward its origin. Given that Z_B is equal to Z_L , the turns in coils C and D are equal in number, and the numbers of turns in coils E and F are also equal, the same flow of current exists in the circuits of coils C and E and D and F, thereby yielding the same voltage induced in coils G and H (which also each have the same number of turns).

Coils C and E have their connections inverted from the connections of coils D and F, so that the voltage induced in coil G is also opposite in phase to the voltage induced in coil H, opposing it and resulting in the cancellation of both. Therefore, the signal from the transmitter appearing at terminals 1 and 6 of transformer B (in this case the terminals that connect to the microphone of the sound card) is transmitted to terminals 7 and 12, but without appearing at terminals 1 and 6 of transformer B [handwritten: A] that connect with the receiver—so that the

level of the signal transmitted at terminals 7 and 12 (which connect to the wireless telephone) is only half the level of the incoming signal at terminals 1 and 6 of transformer A, because the other half of the signal is dissipated in the balance network.

A similar effect occurs when the voice signal is transmitted at terminals 7 and 12 (2-wire circuit) of the hybrid system—that is, the terminals that carry the signal coming from the wireless telephone. The current in coils D and F induces a voltage in coils B and H. The voltage in H originates a flow of current through the receiving circuit—coil G and coil H—and the same current that flows through H flows through coil G, inducing a voltage in coil E causing a flow of current in the balance network. This current also flows through coil C and induces a voltage in coil A, which is 180 degrees out of phase with respect to the voltage induced in coil B by the flow of current in coil D. As was mentioned above, this is due to the inverted connections of coils C and E. Therefore, the voltages of coils A and B are opposite and cancel each other out. Neither of the signals generated at terminals 7 and 12 coming from the wireless telephone will appear at terminals 1 and 6 [handwritten insertion: of the hybrid transformer A]—that is, at the terminals of the transmitter (Tx) of the sound card (speaker output).

What has been described above shows us that the essence of the hybrid system are the multiple windings or coils that make up the transformers, where the voice signals are transferred between the [handwritten insertion: same] (coils) by electromagnetic coupling, and where couplings with opposite electromagnetic fields result, they will be canceled out. That is, by using this basic principle of the law of electromagnetism (equal but opposite-phase electromagnetic fields), we can cancel out the voice echo generated in transmitting 2 complete conversations simultaneously. Therefore, 2 superposed alternating-current signals can be transmitted by a single pair of wires and recovered individually without interfering with each other, through the use of adequate techniques with hybrid systems and impedance balancing networks.

There are 2 Atii configurations in which different types of hybrid transformers are used for their operation, with the same purpose. The first, as is shown in Figure 1, uses SPT-180-type transformers with large cores, and the second configuration, as is shown in Figure 2, uses SPT-060-type transformers with small cores. Although the physical dimensions of the two transformers are significantly different, their behavior and performance for this purpose are very similar, and although the number of coils (windings) of the second configuration also differs by two (one in transmitting part Tx and the other in receiving part Rx), the reasoning behind the explanation described above is valid here as well. Nevertheless, it was considered more appropriate and more thorough to describe the invention using the first configuration of the electrical circuit (Figure 1).

For the purposes of the mass production of Atti [sic; "Atii"], it has been considered suitable to use a configuration with SPT-060 hybrid transformers, due to the great economic savings this represents for manufacturing relative to use of the SPT-180 transformers.

Figure 2 shows the electrical diagram of the Atti hybrid system.

From Figure 3, if it is assumed that $V_1 = V_{Tx}$, if $Z_B = Z_L$, then $V_{Rx} = V_2/2$.

Signal reflection is reduced by improving the separation between the transmitter and the receiver in the 4-wire circuit. Hybrid balance is achieved by subtracting the balance of the magneto-magnetic [sic; magnetomotive] force (MMF) from the MMF current of the line (speaker) in transformer A. The current of the received signal can be attenuated to zero amperes if one manages to equalize the flow of current generated by the transmitter (current from the speaker) with the balance circuits. Likewise, the symmetry of the signals transmitted and received is improved as impedance Z_B of the balance network is carefully equalized with the impedance of wireless telephone Z_L for all transmitted frequencies of interest, as by using two-wire construction techniques in the transformer coils (extreme precision in the ratio of winding turns during manufacture of the transformers).

If the coils of the transformer are considered with 1:1:1 ratios, then the following equation can be described:

$$V_{Rx}/V_{Tx} = Z_{Rx}(Z_L - Z_B)/[Z_B Z_L + Z_{Rx} Z_B + Z_{Rx} Z_L].$$

The termination of impedance [sic] between the sound card and the wireless telephone is provided by coupling of the hybrid system on each side of the transmission/reception. Leakage and inductances for the cores of the transformers and the capacitances between coils will result in reflection of signals at frequencies at which their impedances are significant. If these effects are ignored and the ratio of the coils is assumed to be equal, the termination of impedances from the circuit will be given by the following equation:

$$Z_L = [Z_B(Z_{Rx} + Z_{Tx}) + 4Z_{Rx}Z_{Tx}]/[Z_B + Z_{Rx} + Z_{Tx}]$$

Claims

1. An electrical device that allows the connection of any standard analog wireless telephone to the computer while a user has established a PC-to-PC or PC-to-telephone voice conversation session over the Internet, allowing at the same time mobility while talking.
2. An electrical device as in Claim 1, characterized by a hybrid system made of 2 hybrid transformers with multiple 600 Ω coils and an impedance balancing network consisting of a resistor (precision resistor) and a special-purpose capacitor (optional), which makes it possible to connect the speaker output, considered the received signal (Rx), as well as the microphone, considered the signal transmitted (Tx) through the computer's sound card, with an RCA compound jack.

3. A device as in Claim 1, characterized in that it is configured with SPT-060 hybrid transformers, as established in Figure 3 [sic; 2].

4. A device as in Claim 1, characterized in that it uses 100% passive components in its construction and that it does not require sophisticated software to function, and in that voice echo while a telephone conversation is taking place over the Internet is eliminated.

5. A device as in Claim 1, characterized in that it is connected directly to the sound card of any personal computer and that it is prepared to function with any standard analog wireless telephone.

Abstract

The wireless Internet telephony adapter is an electrical device that allows connection of any standard analog wireless telephone to the computer while a user has established a PC-to-PC or PC-to-telephone voice conversation session over the Internet, allowing at the same time mobility while speaking.

The device consists of a hybrid system whose primary function is to interface between the 2-wire circuit of the wireless telephone and the 4-wire circuit of the computer card (2 wires from the speaker and 2 wires from the microphone), minimizing and canceling out the voice echo that could be generated by mismatched impedances between the 2 media and/or by leakage of the signal on being transmitted and received in the same pair of telephone wires of the wireless telephone apparatus while the voice conversation is being carried out over the Internet.

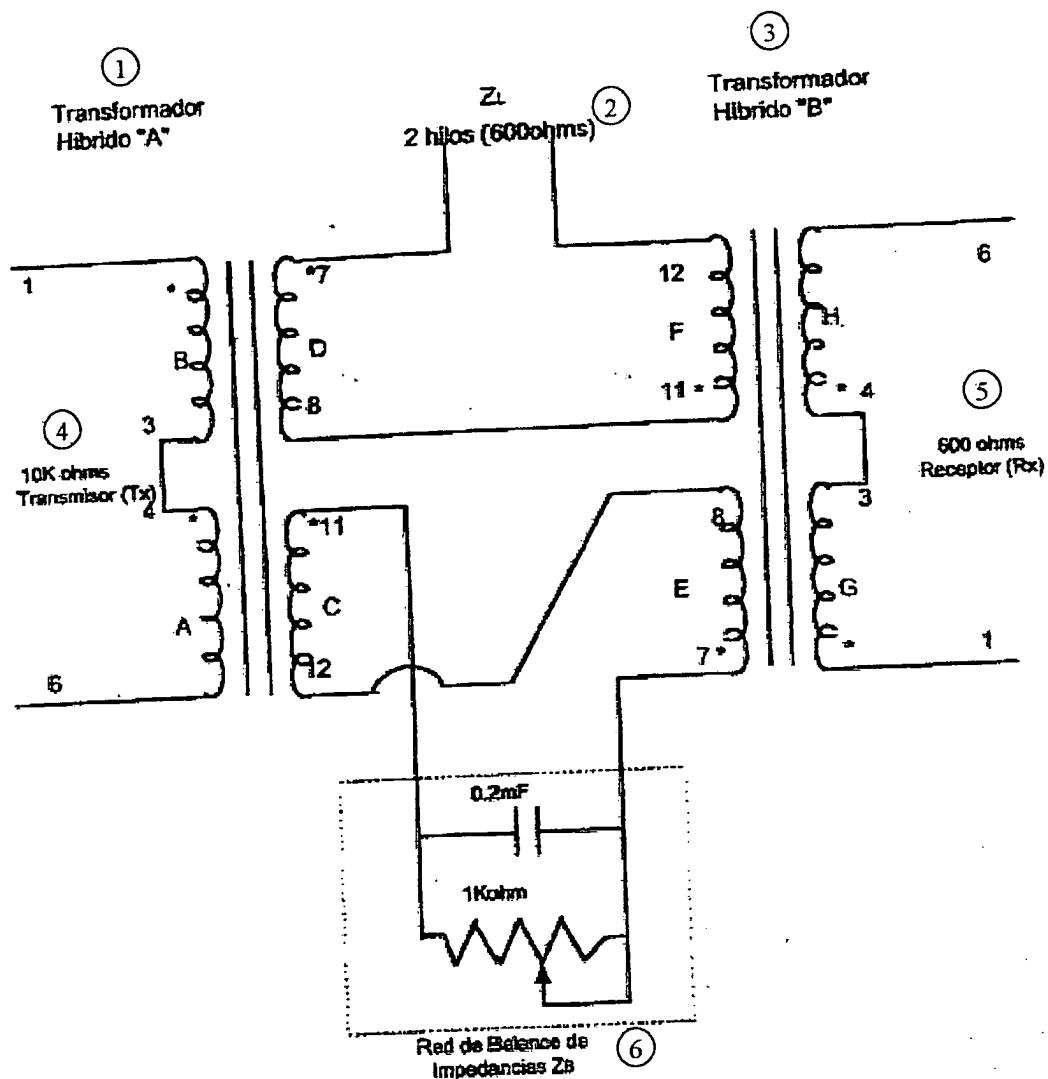


Figure 1

Key:

- 1 Hybrid transformer A
- 2 2 wires (600 Ω)
- 3 Hybrid transformer B
- 4 10 k Ω
- 5 Transmitter (Tx)
- 6 600 Ω
- 7 Receiver (Rx)
- 8 Z_B impedance balancing network

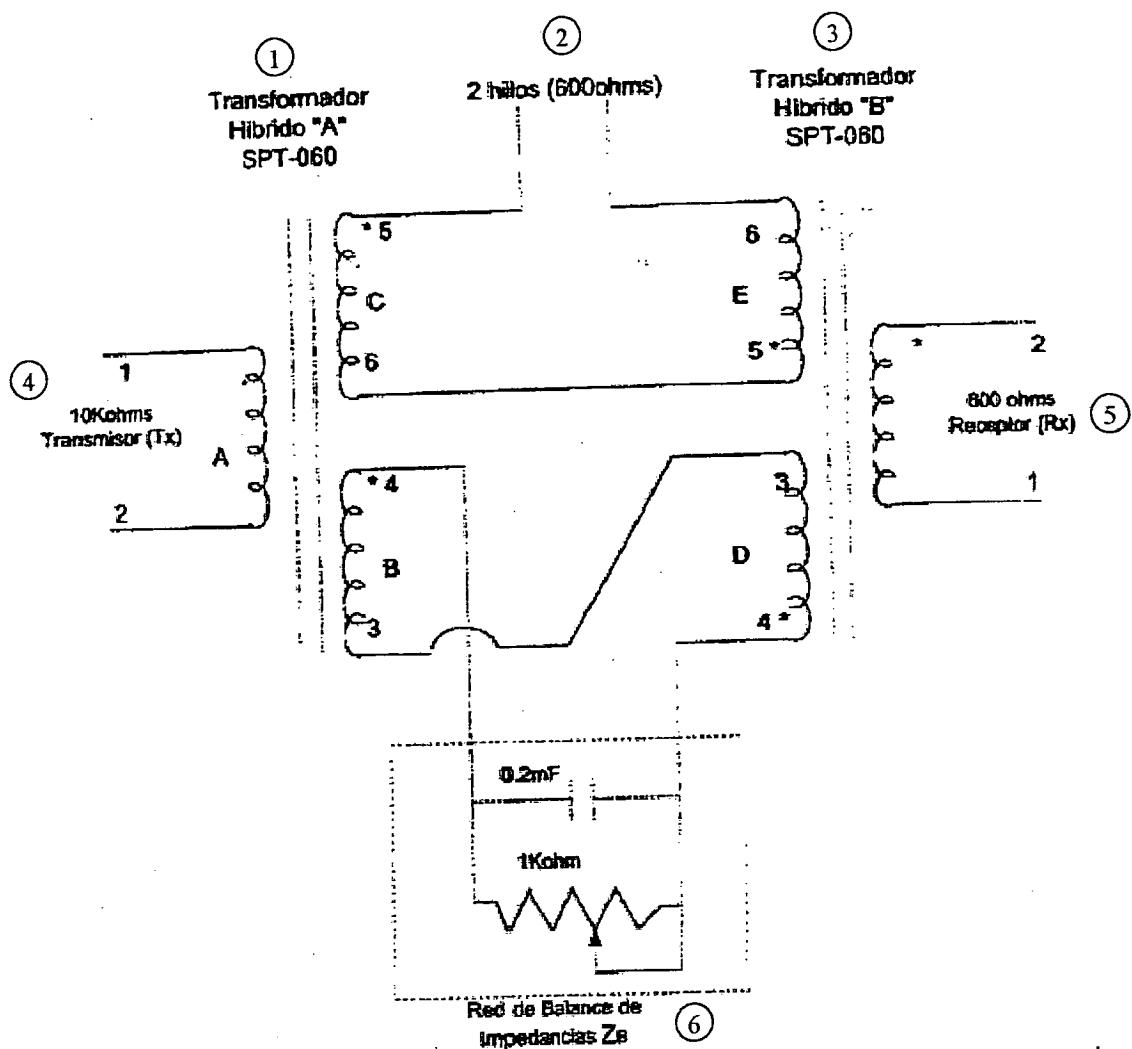


Figure 2

Key:

- 1 SPT-060 hybrid transformer A
- 2 2 wires (600Ω)
- 3 SPT-060 hybrid transformer B
- 4 $10 \text{ k}\Omega$
- 5 Transmitter (Tx)
- 6 600Ω
- 7 Receiver (Rx)
- 8 Z_B impedance balancing network

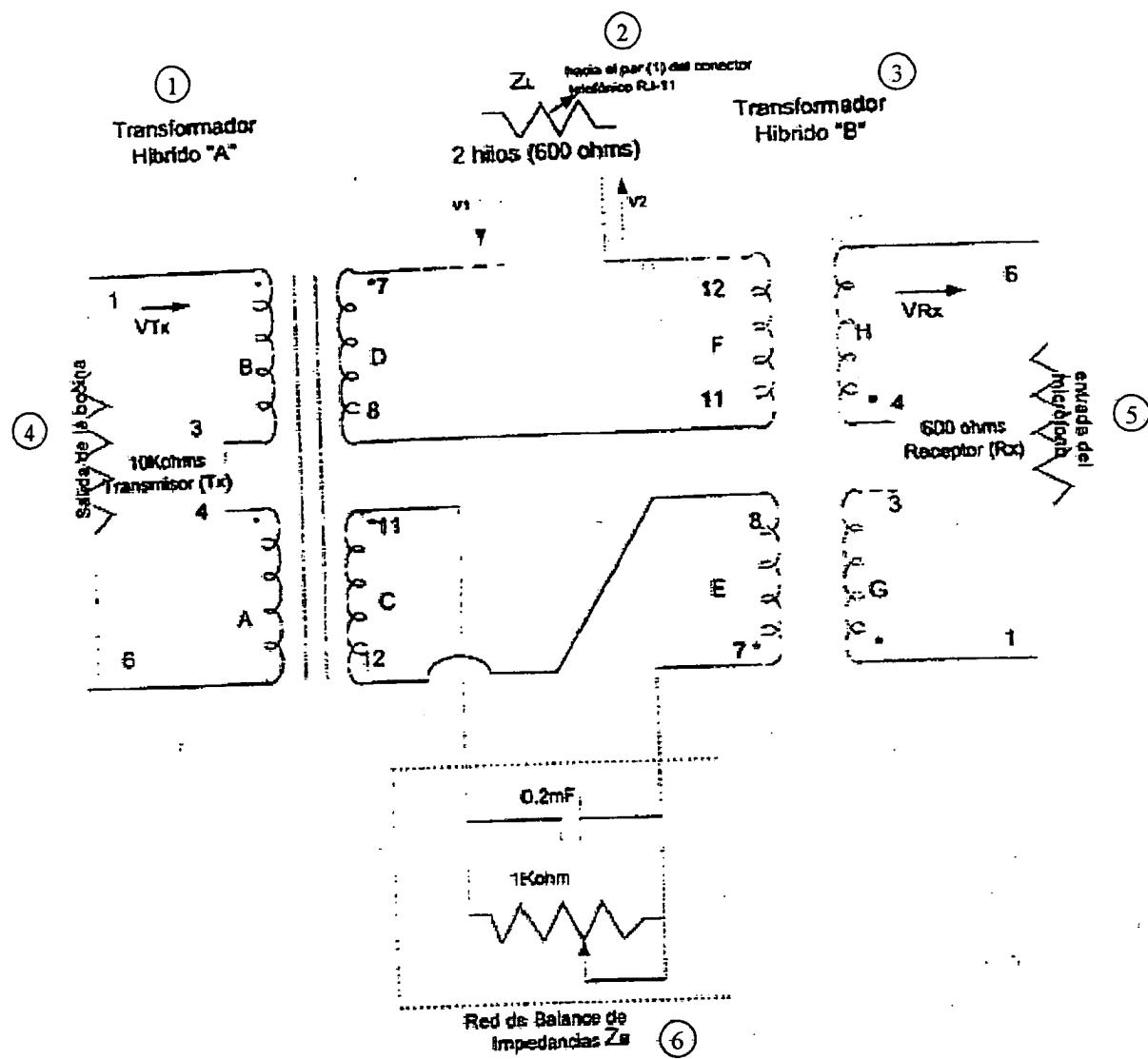


Figure 3

Key:

- 1 Hybrid transformer A
- 2 Toward pair (1) of telephone connector RJ-11
- 3 Hybrid transformer B
- 4 2 wires (600 Ω)
- 5 Hybrid transformer A
- 6 10 kΩ Transmitter (Tx)
- 7 Microphone input
- 8 600 Ω
- 9 Receiver (Rx)
- 10 600 ohms Receptor (Rx)
- 11 Red de Balance de Impedancias Z_B

DECLARATION OF LUIS RICARDO RODRIGUEZ

My name is Luis Ricardo Rodriguez and I reside at 10 Sterling Circle, Apt. #102, Wheaton, Illinois, USA. Although I reside in the US, Mexico is my country of citizenship. I am the inventor of subject matter described in U.S. patent application entitled "Cordless Telephone-To-Sound Card Interface Adapter Having A Hybrid Transformer Circuit" having U.S. Serial No. 10/743,644 and filed on December 22, 2003.

Prior to filing the U.S. patent application, I filed a patent application for this invention in the Mexican Patent Office on July 2, 2003 as "Device Allowing Connection of Wireless Telephone to Computer for Internet Telephony" having Serial No. PA/a/2003/005992. I was a U.S. resident at that time. This subject matter has not been filed in any other non-U.S. country besides Mexico.

I caused this Mexican patent application to be filed abroad, prior to the U.S. filing without a license under 35 U.S.C. Sect. 184, through error and without deceptive intent. The subject matter described in the patent application was not under any secrecy order at the time it was filed abroad and it is not currently under any secrecy order. The technology described in these patent applications merely corresponds to a low-cost consumer product which helps facilitate long-distance telephone calls through the Internet using a personal computer (PC) and cordless telephone.

Having filed the U.S. patent application only about 3 months ago during the holiday season, my U.S. patent attorney made me aware of the issue during the week of March 22 – 26th 2004. In response, we are both diligently taking steps during this week of March 29th – April 2nd 2004 to obtain the retroactive license.

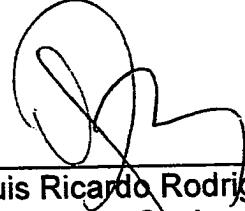
I filed the material in the Mexican Patent Office before filing it in the U.S. Patent Office because, for one, I was not aware of any issue or the need to obtain any such license. I have many close ties to Mexico. I am still a Mexican citizen and I recently immigrated to the U.S. in about 1997. Spanish is my first language and I speak it fluently. I regularly visit my brother who still resides in Mexico City as well as my parents in the north of Mexico. The product and circuit that I invented seemed well-suited to the markets of Mexico and other non-U.S. countries and I felt that I could approach those markets more easily than the U.S. market.

Before filing the application in Mexico, I had discussions with a U.S. firm regarding the preparation and filing of a U.S. patent application for the subject matter. However, the estimates that the firm gave me were very high and I did not have that kind of money at that time to proceed with them. On the other hand, I had a friend in Mexico who could help me with the application at a much lower cost.

Making no difference to me otherwise, I decided it was best to file first in the Mexican Patent Office based on my familiarity with my home country and language, the lowest patent application cost, and the most suitable marketplace for the product. I was also not aware or advised of any issue or the need to obtain any such license. Again, I caused this patent application to be filed abroad – but only through error and without deceptive intent – and I am regretful of this occurrence.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Date: 04/06/2004



Luis Ricardo Rodriguez
10 Sterling Circle, Apt. #102
Wheaton, Illinois, USA

DECLARATION OF JOHN J. OSKOREP

My name is John J. Oskorep and I am the patent attorney of record for U.S. patent application entitled "Cordless Telephone-To-Sound Card Interface Adapter Having A Hybrid Transformer Circuit" having U.S. Serial No. 10/743,644 and filed on December 22, 2003.

Having prepared and filed the U.S. patent application only about 3 months ago during the holiday season, I became aware of the issue and the need for obtaining a retroactive license for this application during the week of March 22 – 26th 2004. Since then, Mr. Rodriguez and I have been diligently taking steps during this week of March 29th – April 2nd 2004 to obtain the retroactive license. In my patent practice, I have heretofore never encountered this situation for a U.S. resident so I was unaware of the issue upon the filing of the U.S. patent application.

Although I was not involved in the decision-making or filing of the associated patent application in the Mexican Patent Office on July 2, 2003 as "Device Allowing Connection of Wireless Telephone to Computer for Internet Telephony" having Serial No. PA/a/2003/005992, I do indeed believe that the patent application was filed abroad by Mr. Rodriguez through error and without deceptive intent based on my personal knowledge of Mr. Rodriguez's situation.

Finally, to the best of my knowledge, the subject matter described in the patent applications was not under any secrecy order at the time it was filed abroad and it is not currently under any secrecy order. The technology described in these patent applications merely corresponds to a low-cost consumer product which helps facilitate long-distance telephone calls through the Internet using a personal computer (PC) and cordless telephone.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Date: 2 April 2004



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My name is Arturo Bustamante and I have a place of business at Carrillo Puerto No. 75, Mexico City, in Mexico. I prepared and filed a patent application entitled "Device Allowing Connection of Wireless Telephone to Computer for Internet Telephony" having Serial No. PA/a/2003/005992 in the Mexican Patent Office on 2 July 2003 on behalf of inventor Mr. Luis Ricardo Rodriguez. The technology described in the patent application is a low-cost consumer product which helps facilitate long-distance telephone calls through the Internet using a personal computer (PC) and cordless telephone.

Last year, Mr. Rodriguez came to me for help in Mexico with an inventive product idea that he felt would be commercially successful in Mexico. Knowing Mr. Rodriguez through a friend, I was happy to assist him. As a specialist in Mexican Law but not on US legislation, I proceeded to treat Mr. Rodriguez as any other Mexican client who came to me in Mexico and filed his invention as a patent application in the Mexican Patent Office on 2 July 2003. As far as I know, this filing was done prior to the U.S. filing without a license under 35 U.S.C. Sect. 184.

Since I am not a specialist on US Law and have never claimed to be one, I did the filing I was requested to do according to the Mexican Legislation on Industrial Property without taking into consideration any provision of the US Legislation for they (the mentioned provisions) are not relevant for obtaining the Mexican Patent Mr. Rodriguez requested.

At the time of the Mexican application filing, I was not aware of the need to obtain a foreign filing license for Mr. Rodriguez prior to the Mexican filing in order to obtain a

US Patent for his invention. Again, I was treating Mr. Rodriguez as any other Mexican client who approached me, and filed the patent application in Mexico first (as opposed to the U.S.A. first). The implications that Mr. Rodriguez's Mexican citizenship and U.S. residency would have, according to US Legislation, on the prosecution of a US Patent were not known to me.

I would be willing to provide any further evidence on this issue if needed and if it is within my power. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.



Mr. Arturo Bustamante

Mexico City, June 22, 2004